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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Government Reshuffle

USUALLY any substantial reshuffling of ministerial offices is dictated by circumstances betokening the public's dissatisfaction with the government in power, but the changes which Sir Winston Churchill is now in the process of making are a sign of confidence. There has been no popular demand for a Cabinet shake-up, and not even the Socialists can claim that the Premier's decision to abolish the so-called "overlord" system is the result of their protests. The ministerial changes which are announced today represent a streamlining process. The abolition of certain offices merely shifts responsibility to departmental chiefs without in any way weakening the Government's position. In the other direction, the Cabinet is strengthened by elevation to that top council of the Ministers of Agriculture and Fisheries, Education and Food. The overall effect of the first phase of the Government reshuffle therefore is to leave the Premier with a more representative Cabinet and to remove redundant ministries. The creation of a new Minister of State to the Board of Trade is a well calculated move. It shows that Sir Winston Churchill has his eyes directed towards Britain's future overseas trade which must not, in any shape or form, be neglected if the country is to continue its progress towards economic and financial stability. The reshuffle does not affect the top of the Cabinet, but the changes effected are by no means unimportant.

CHIEF interest, nevertheless, is still centred on whether the Prime Minister intends to make changes among his top-level advisers and colleagues. That Sir Winston is going to remain at the head of the Government there need be no doubts. On the other hand he cannot completely ignore the lessons of his recent breakdown in health. He needs a full-time deputy who can relieve him of many of the irksome responsibilities in the House of Commons and permit him to concentrate on mapping and defining Government policies. And so far as the Conservatives are concerned (or the country for that matter) the only man fully qualified for the job is Mr Anthony Eden. This is all the more so because, apart from his exceptional talents and wide experience, Mr Eden is the natural successor to Sir Winston as leader of the Conservative Party. Moreover his state of health is such that it would be wiser to relieve him of the hurly-burly of foreign affairs to concentrate on leading the Government in the House. That the Prime Minister will, in due course, announce this change can now almost be taken for granted. Much more speculative is the question of Mr Eden's successor. In ordinary circumstances Mr R. A. Butler would probably be chosen, but he is virtually irreplaceable as Chancellor of the Exchequer, for it is his wise guidance which has largely been responsible for Britain's magnificent financial recovery during the past two years. The Prime Minister is confronted with a difficult task in finding a new Foreign Secretary who can adequately carry out the imposing responsibilities of that office. Britain cannot afford to be weakly represented in foreign affairs, especially in, through the initiative of Sir Winston Churchill, she is to take a leading part in trying to compose the present dangerous international situation. The Prime Minister's decision becomes the concern of the entire free world.

CHURCHILL BEGINS GOVT RESHUFFLE

New Cabinet Members ABOLITION OF 'OVERLORDS'

London, Sept. 3. Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, reshuffled his Government tonight but made few changes in the top positions.

The switch, believed to be the forerunner of other and more important changes soon, left Mr Anthony Eden still Foreign Secretary.

But it abolished the much-criticised system of "Cabinet overlords" introduced by Sir Winston Churchill when he took office two years ago.

Lord Leathers, 70, Minister for the co-ordination of Transport, Fuel and Power, is dropped and his post abolished. He has been anxious for some time to resign from politics.

The Prime Minister also dropped Sir Arthur Salter, 72, Minister of Materials, whose job has ceased to be of top importance since the Government handed the purchasing of many raw materials back from state control to private hands.

ELEVATED TO CABINET



MISS F. HORSBRUGH



SIR T. DUGDALE

Violence On German Frontier

Bonn, Sept. 3. Screaming and cursing Soviet Zone Reds fought pitched battles with West German Police today and frontier defence forces were strengthened to smash an expected new invasion wave of Communist would-be wreckers.

More than 8,000 East Zone thugs already have been arrested in the strange invasion aimed at intimidating West German voters and disrupting polling in the crucial general elections on Sunday.

Thousands more were reported to be massed and waiting their chance to crash the East-West zonal frontier.

Reports have reached the Police of arms smuggling from East Germany and the Police throughout Bavaria were searching for a mysterious truck in which the inhabitants of the town Self claimed to have seen a number of World War II German army rifles.

They said that the truck bore East German licence plates. The main object of the East Zone Reds were believed to be to sabotage the elections and to damage the chances of pro-Western Chancellor Dr Konrad Adenauer.—United Press.

The remaining duties of this post are passed to Lord Woolton, 70, who already holds the non-departmental post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The overlord system, which put several senior peers in overall charge of groups of departments, has been unpopular not only with the Socialists but with a large section of the Conservative Party. Critics said it tied the hands and initiative of the departmental ministers charged with the day to day running of their Ministries.

The Prime Minister increased the size of his Cabinet—from 17 to 19. While dropping Lord Leathers, he gave three seats in this innermost council of the Government to three departmental chiefs—Sir Thomas Dugdale, 59, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Minister of Education, and Major Gwilym Lloyd George, 58, Minister of Food.

Elderly Miss Horsbrugh, who keeps her age out of reference books, is the first woman in the Cabinet for six years. The last was Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Socialist Minister of Education.

NEW APPOINTMENT To help Britain's export drive the Prime Minister made a new appointment giving the Board of Trade a Minister of State—Mr Derrick Heathcoat-Amory, formerly Minister of Pensions till that post was merged with National Insurance.

His main job now will be to promote Britain's all important Overseas Trade. The Junior Ministerial Post of Overseas Trade Secretary held by Brigadier H. R. Mackeson, is abolished.

The changes are aimed at streamlining the Government. They will save £9,500 a year in the salaries of Lord Leathers (£4,000), Sir Arthur Salter (£4,000) and Brigadier Mackeson (£1,500). The Ministers promoted to Cabinet places already have £4,000 salaries and will get no increase.

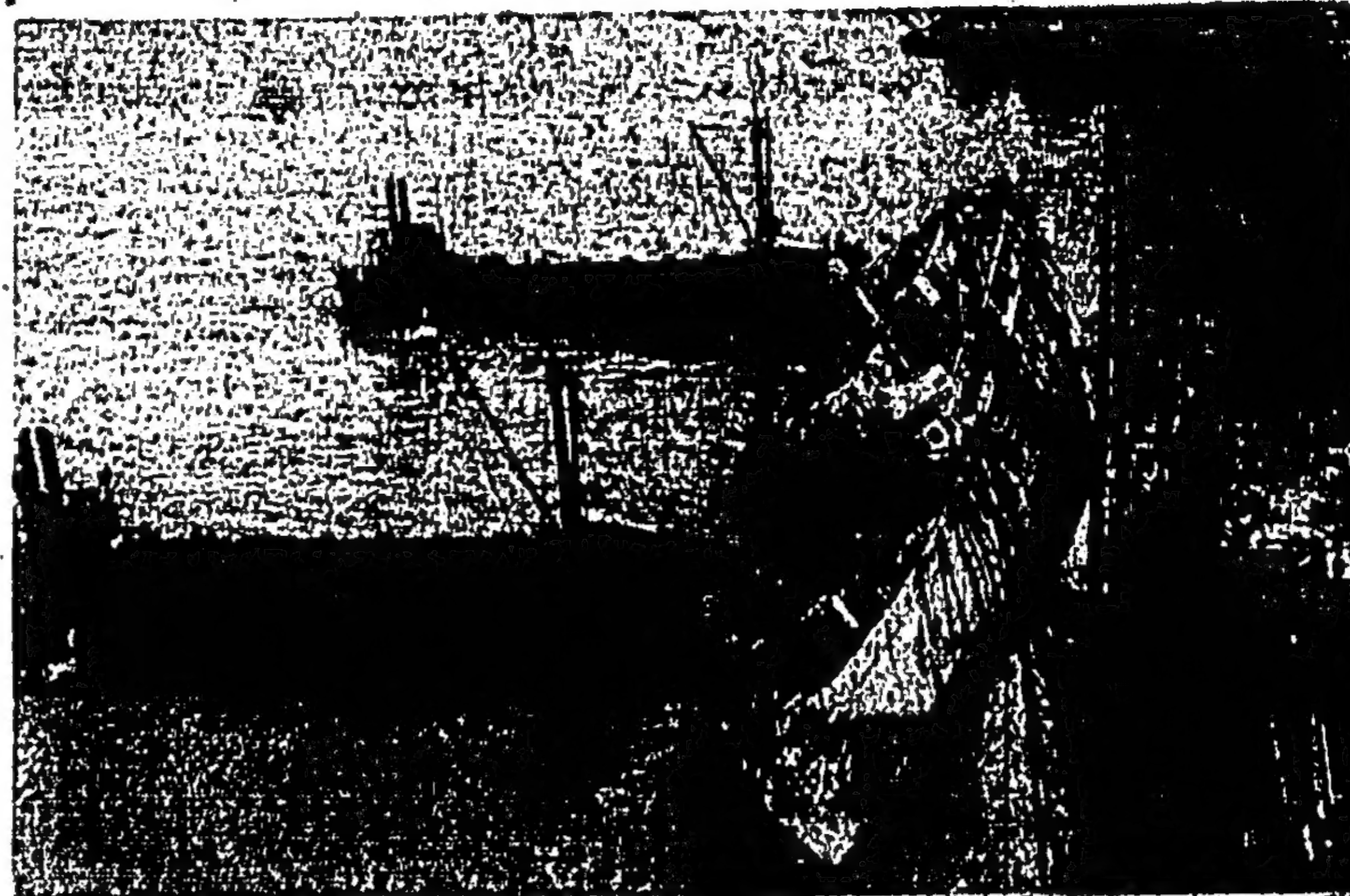
Today's announcement which was approved by Queen Elizabeth also recorded formally several other Government changes which have already been known.

These are as follows: Mr Osbert Peake, 55, formerly Minister of National Insurance, becomes Minister of the new combined Pensions and National Insurance Department.

Major Robert Turton and Brigadier John George Smyth become joint parliamentary secretaries to the new combined Ministry. Mr Turton occupied the Parliamentary Secretaryship in the old National Insurance Ministry and Brigadier Smyth a similar post in the Pensions Department.

The announcement also stated that the Queen had made Mr Heathcoat-Amory a member of her Privy Council—a body which advises her on high Constitutional issues. The Prime Minister published correspondence between himself and Lord Leathers which makes it clear that both had recently continued in office, only at Sir Winston Churchill's desire and were now dropped from the Government at their own request.—China Mail Special.

Fire-Scarred Ship Refloated



US Will Buy Japanese Goods For Korean Rehabilitation

Washington, Sept. 3.

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, at his Press conference today made it clear that the United States intended to buy Japanese goods for Korean rehabilitation whether the South Korean Government of Syngman Rhee liked it or not.

Mr Dulles had been asked to comment on an assertion here yesterday by the South Korean Foreign Minister, Yung-Tae-pyng, that his Government should be allowed to veto the expenditure of United States funds in Japan for Korean aid.

Mr Dulles said he believed that some Koreans thought incorrectly that the best interests of Japan and Korea could not be combined. He added that the United States did not accept that view.

A the same time Mr Dulles suggested that the Japanese might increase their trade with Communist China in non-strategic materials in an effort to bolster their economy.

Pointing out that the Japanese have adopted more drastic restrictions on trade in non-strategic materials with Red China than any country except the United States, Mr Dulles said he thought it was quite possible that the Tokyo Government might want to put its business with the Chinese on a more liberal basis such as that carried on by Britain and France. He added that the United States could not object to this so long as the Japanese did not trade in the strategic materials which, under the US Trading with the Enemy Act, would bar them from American aid.

TOO BIG A BURDEN Mr Dulles said that too much of the burden of Japan's internal security was being borne by the United States and that the Japanese, with a population of 85,000,000, could make a greater contribution to their own security.

The United States realised that increasing security forces was a difficult and complex problem for the Japanese with strong economic aspects. However, he said, the Japanese had not adopted anything like an austerity programme. He believed that the problem would be worked out eventually because the Japanese would find that they wanted to be responsible for their own security.

Mr Dulles said that there was no desire in the United States for the Japanese to create a great army. They needed just sufficient forces to make sure of their own internal security against internal actions by agents of a subversive character.

EVADING QUESTION Mr Dulles was asked whether the Japanese had requested the United States for permission to widen their trade with Communist China. He said that this was a matter primarily for the Japanese themselves to determine.

Mr Dulles said that once the strategic goods list was observed there was a wide amount of other goods and services which could be dealt in. Actually,

he added, the Japanese voluntarily had adopted more drastic restrictions on trade in these non-strategic goods than any one else, other than the United States.

He noted that other countries such as Britain and France were doing business with the Communist Chinese in certain goods which the Japanese could but were not. He declared it was quite possible that the Japanese might want to enlarge their trade with Communist China in non-strategic materials and the United States could not object to this because such goods did not come under the "Battle Act" (United States law which bars aid to nations that trade in strategic goods with Iron Curtain nations).—United Press.

Woman Lawyer As Prosecutor

Githunguri, Kenya Sept. 3. A young British woman barrister came into court here today with a 45 revolver at her hip to prosecute 81 Kikuyus for Mau Mau murder.

She was Miss Katherine Patricia Hurst, 34, who has been practising in Kenya for two years. The 81 Kikuyus were charged with hatching and battering Chief Luka to death in his compound during the bloody night of the Last massacre five months ago when at least 74 died. Six Asian lawyers and two Europeans defended the Africans. Mr Swani Singh was their leader.

The court sits inside a heavily guarded and wired-in compound overlooked by 30-foot high watch-towers manned by African machine-gunners.—Reuter.

Serious Flood Damage

New Delhi, Sept. 3. The Government told that floods in Bihar State have caused more than \$40,000,000 damage, and continuing heavy rains are certain to boost the figure even higher.

The Parliamentary report said that torrents of water have destroyed crops, thousands of native food huts and roads. An unknown number of Indians have been left homeless. Herds of livestock were depleted in many areas.—United Press.

Italy Shocked By Dulles' Trieste Statement

Rome, Sept. 3.

Italian political circles received with shocked surprise the statement made by the US Secretary of State, Mr Foster Dulles, that the Western declaration of 1948 favouring the handing over of the free territory of Trieste to Italy should not necessarily be regarded as being like "the laws of the Medes and Persians" that stand forever.

It was pointed out that for the last five years the tripartite declaration has formed the main bargaining point in Italy's Trieste policy.

One Italian political commentator said: "If the Western allies backpedal on their 1948 declaration, Italy has no hope of saving her countrymen in the Yugoslav occupied zone."

"The Yugoslavs already have a firm grip on the zone and Italy could only regain part of it if she were strongly supported by her Atlantic Pact partners."

"On the other hand Italy is still only admitted on sufferance in the other zone of the Trieste territory, where effective power is exercised by the Americans and British."

Other political commentators said Mr Dulles' statement wiped out at one stroke any credit Premier Giuseppe Pella's new Cabinet might have gained in Italian public opinion by its strong stand on Trieste.

They pointed out that Communist propaganda has claimed for years that the Western allies would retreat from their 1948 declaration.

This has always been one of the main Communist criticisms of the Atlantic Pact. Communist propagandists have claimed that by joining the Atlantic Pact Italy sold out entirely to America and "had no cards left".—Reuter.

ANOTHER PROTEST Yugoslavias today lodged her third protest in three days to the Italian Government against troop movements on the Yugoslav frontier, the official Yugoslav agency, Tanjug, announced.

The agency said that "Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires in Rome, Mr Dalibor Soldatic, delivered the Yugoslav note of protest."

The previous Yugoslav notes were sent on Wednesday and Tuesday. Italy's reply to the first is being studied in Belgrade, an official spokesman said here.

The second protest alleged violation of Yugoslav territory to a depth of 55 yards by 23 Italian soldiers on Monday. The first alleged "armed demonstrations" by Italian troops on the frontier in the previous few days.

Tanjug said during yesterday and last night Italian lorries carried fresh forces to the frontier. It added that intensified patrolling had also been noticed all along the Italian side of the Yugoslav frontier.—Reuter.

Gen. Dean Freed

Panmunjom, Sept. 4. Major-Gen. William F. Dean, America's most famous soldier of the Korean war, was freed today after more than three years in North Korean prison camps.

55-year-old general, his face coated with dust and wearing the usual blue uniform of the Communist prison camps, was greeted with loud cheers as he stepped from a jeep at the UN reception centre. He looked in good health.

Other prisoners returning to freedom, including 50 Americans, who arrived in trucks joined the cheering for the famed general.

Gen. Dean started to get out of his jeep as soon as it stopped, but a Communist official motioned him back until the formality of checking his name-off the list was completed.

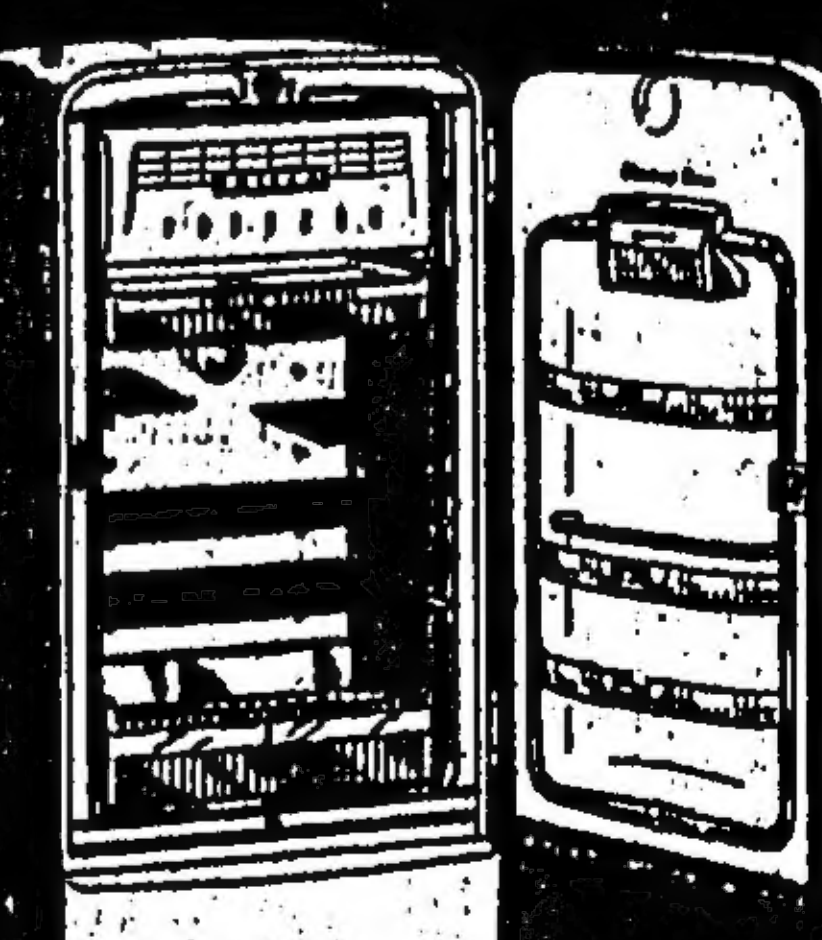
His face, somewhat wrinkled but his eyes shining brightly, Gen. Dean shook hands with the Americans who crowded around his jeep.

One of those near the jeep was Communist correspondent Wilfred Burchett, who had interviewed the general several times during his 37 months of captivity.

When Gen. Dean saw him, he leaned forward and whispered, "I hope I didn't disgrace myself last night."

Burchett said this referred to a farewell party at Kogang at which Gen. Dean "got a little high".—United Press.

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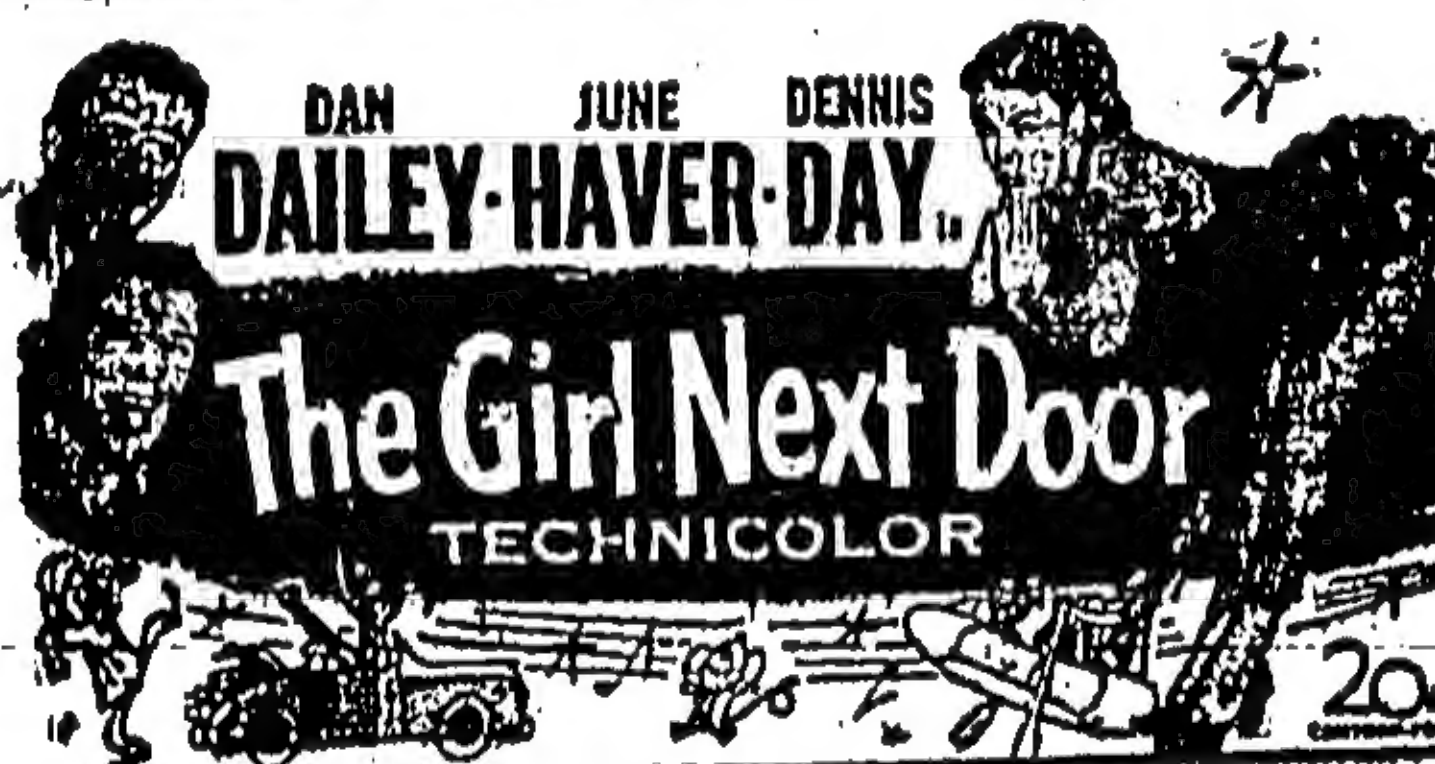
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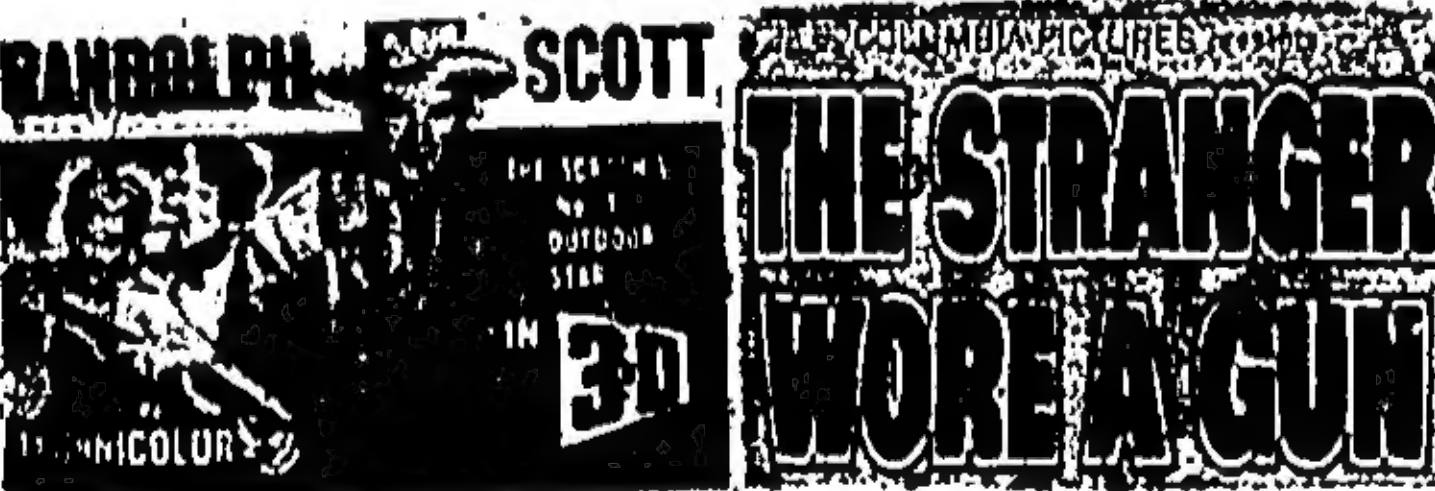


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RUSSIAN DELEGATE AT LONDON TALKS OBJECTS TO KMT REPRESENTATION

London, Sept. 3.

Russia, supported by other Communist countries, protested at the opening of the International Radio Consultative Committee here today at the presence of Nationalist China and the absence of Communist China and East Germany.

The chief Russian delegate, I. Tsingovatov, sitting firmly in his seat and staring grimly before him, told the 300 delegates from about 50 nations that the situation was "obviously abnormal."

86 Per Cent Of Yugoslavs Still Church Members

Belgrade, Sept. 3.

This year's population census shows that Yugoslavs, after eight years of Communist rule, are still God-fearing but, by European standards, poorly educated.

According to preliminary census results, 86.4 per cent of the country's 16,927,275 inhabitants wrote on the census questionnaire that they were members of a religious faith. The three main religions in Yugoslavia are the Serb Orthodox, the Roman Catholic and the Moslem. Statistics released so far have not shown the total membership of each.

The census revealed that one quarter, or 24.9 per cent, of the population is illiterate. Yugoslav commentators say that this figure is surprisingly high, as the percentage in 1948 was 23.4 and since then there has been a big drive against illiteracy.

One commentator, writing in the Communist newspaper, "Borba," suggested that the 1948 figure was not accurate and that the problem of illiteracy had always been bigger than supposed.

He thought a certain number of people in 1948 declared themselves able to read and write to avoid being sent to compulsory classes which were being held at that time. Today, they no longer have that fear.

The census was taken on March 31. The only results so far published are partial, and preliminary, taken by combining "sample" results for different areas and different portions of the population.

A census is a big undertaking in a country like Yugoslavia, with poor communications, shortage of highly skilled staff, and its kaleidoscope of different races.

THE MINORITIES

In addition to the Slav population living in the six component Republics—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro—Yugoslavia's population includes minorities of outside races totalling two million.

In 1953, figures for these minorities are still being counted. The last statistics, from the 1948 census, list 750,000 "Squatters" (Albanians); 490,000 Hungarians; 102,000 Vlachs; 98,000 Turks; 84,000 Slovaks; 80,000 Italians; 73,000 gipsies; 64,000 Rumanians; 61,000 Bulgarians; 55,000 Germans; 37,000 Ukrainians and Ruthenians; 20,000 Russians; 39,000 Czechs; 7,000 Jews and 3,000 Greeks.

Before the war, there were half a million Germans, mostly "Volksdeutsche" whose ancestors were settled in the times of the Austrian Empire. Maria Theresa on rich farming land in the Danube plain.

Many Germans collaborated with the Nazis after the war and together with their families left either voluntarily when the German forces withdrew or compulsorily afterwards.

Many of the Albanians and Turks are Moslems, as are many Yugoslavs in Bosnia-Herzegovina. This year's census reveals that areas with a large Moslem population are the most devout. They have the smallest percentage of people, who on the census forms stated that they belonged to no faith.

MOST BACKWARD
Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Kosovo-Metohija area where the Albanian minority mostly live are among the most backward in the Balkans, Bosnia-Herzegovina,

for example, has an illiteracy rate of 39.4 per cent, while Slovenia next door to Austria, with its population of skilled artisans and sturdy farmers, has an illiteracy rate of only 1.8 per cent.

Other census statistics show that Yugoslavia has expanded from a country of 12,000,000 inhabitants when it was formed after World War I to 16,927,275 in 1953. It has the seventh largest population in Europe, following Germany, Britain, Italy, France, Spain and Poland.

Belgrade's population topped the half million mark for the first time this summer. Twenty years ago, in 1933, it had only 260,000 inhabitants.

Yugoslavia is still a predominantly agricultural country inhabited by peasants, despite Communist post-war projects to industrialise it. Seventy per cent of its population live on the land and 29 per cent in towns.

The average Yugoslav household has 4.2 members. The backward areas have bigger families, as well as a more rapidly increasing population. In Slovenia, the average household has 5.7 members while in Bosnia-Herzegovina it has 4.9 and in the Kosovo-Metohija area it has 6.5.

—China Mail Special.

Overlooked Criminal Record

Cairo, Sept. 3.

Egypt has a rule that no-one with a criminal record can be employed in Government service.

In a judgment by the State Council, however, an Egyptian was exempted from application of this rule.

He was one of the thousands of Egyptian workers employed by the British military authorities in the Suez Canal Zone. In 1951, after the abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty by the United Nations, he responded to the appeal to Egyptian workers to "walk out" on their British military employers.

Subsequently he obtained work with the Ministry of Public Works. After a time it was discovered that he had a criminal record. He had been convicted of attempted theft in 1951.

The case was referred to the Council of State, the supreme arbiter of all questions of individual status.

The Council decided that the man's "patriotic spirit" should outweigh his criminal record and that he be allowed to remain in Government service.

—China Mail Special.

New Russian Gesture

Vienna, Sept. 3.
All restrictions on sending parcels to Austrian prisoners still held in Soviet Russia have now been withdrawn. It was announced today.

The Soviet authorities intended to "Austrian Ambassadors" in Moscow recently of the decision to lift all such restrictions.

Beggars Have Their Own Queen

Ceylon, Sept. 3.

Begging in Ceylon is a profitable profession and a flourishing trade. Beggars colonies function in various parts of the island, and in any given trade there are employers and employees.

A very successful employer in the trade is an elderly woman in a village called Matugama, where she is known as the "Beggars Queen." And this was publicly revealed when she paid a fine of Rs40 imposed on a man called Hamid she had employed to beg.

Hamid was convicted after pleading guilty to a charge of possessing ganja, a prohibited variety of dope. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs40.

The prosecuting Police Inspector said that though Hamid was a Muslim he went begging from place to place, being employed by a Beggar Queen who ran a beggar establishment, and to whom all the beggars employed by her handed over their collections at the end of the day.

The Inspector pointed out to the Magistrate the Beggar Queen, who was in the court and, when Hamid pleaded that he could not pay the fine, said that she was rich enough to pay the fine imposed on her employee.

The Magistrate summoned the Beggar Queen before him and she promptly agreed to pay the fine.

Addressing her, the Magistrate said: "You have to be very careful. If you go on like that employing people to beg, one day or another you will have to go to jail."

After paying the fine, the woman left the Court with Hamid, followed by about a dozen other beggars.—United Press.

India To Have Own Penicillin Production

New Delhi, Sept. 3.

India's penicillin factory, at Bhopal, in Bombay State, is expected to go into production by April 1954, Mr K.C. Reddy, Production Minister, told Parliament.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) had so far ordered equipment worth about \$254,000 against their commitment of \$233,000. Equipment worth about \$170,000 had already been shipped.

Fourteen key technical officers for the factory have been recruited, the Minister added.

—China Mail Special.

Cathay

COMMENCING TO-MORROW



More Pearls From Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 3.

The National Pearl Council reported that this year's production of cultured pearls in Japan is estimated at 2,000,000, 100 yen (about \$2,000,000) in value, a 20 per cent increase over last year.

The Council also said prices this year are expected to be about 10 per cent higher than last because of increasing demand.

The average price per "momme" (0.13 oz) is expected to be 1,000 yen (about \$10).

—China Mail Special.

Remnant Of Peary's Flag Found By Briton In Far North

Ottawa, Sept. 3.

A Briton who served in the war as a Royal Naval lieutenant, Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith, has just returned to Ottawa from the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, 400 miles from the North Pole, with a piece of the silk ensign placed in a stone cairn there in 1906 by the U.S. explorer, Robert E. Peary.

One of six pieces of the ensign Peary flew at the Pole three years later, it will be given to Peary's widow at Rockland, Maine.

She already has three other pieces recovered from other northern expeditions of her husband. Peary himself returned, the main portion which he flew from a flagstaff at the North Pole.

Two are missing for ever, however, since they were placed in caches on Polar ice flows and have now disappeared.

Hattersley-Smith is a member of Canada's Defence Research Board. He arrived from Canada's northernmost possession with geologist Robert Blackader with records of Peary's northern voyage in 1906 in his own handwriting.

They too will be offered to the widow through the United States Government.

PERFECT CONDITION

The two men also brought back to Ottawa, in perfect condition, tins of pemmican (ground dried meat), sleeping bags of the 1915 British Arctic expedition led by Captain Sir George Nares, a specially printed prayer book for the expedition and some tins of clothing including footgear.

They also found relics of the 1919 expedition of the Danish explorer Godfred Hansen who established caches of food for Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian who never reached Ellesmere Island on the projected voyage in his ship Maud from the Siberian coast.

The two explorers reported finding "coral" fossils on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island which indicates that the temperature of the Arctic Ocean once exceeded 68 deg.

They also found coal formations, showing there was once tree growth there, and marine shells 200 feet above sea level proving that water once covered the entire northland.

The purpose of their visit to Ellesmere Island was to prepare

48 DAYS IN "SOLITARY"

Freedom Village, Sept. 3.

An American Army Major, sentenced by the Communists to six months' prison, was released today after spending 48 days in solitary confinement.

He had issued orders to his officers—he was company commander of the 1st Company at Prison 2—not to take to Communists. But one Communist who was to visit the Prison Camp (Kosovo) to know they would spread propaganda.

He also forbade officers and men to fraternize in any way with the Chinese. It was on these terms he had been sentenced by the Communists.

—China Mail Special.

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Opening The Way To Broader Talks? London Hopes For Discussion Of Churchill's 'New Locarno'

London, Sept. 3. Authoritative sources said here today that the West's invitation to Russia for Foreign Ministers' talks next month may have opened the way for discussions with the Soviet of a broad East-West scheme against aggression by either side.

FRENCH APPROACH IN MOSCOW

Fate Of Thousands Of War Prisoners

Paris, Sept. 3. M. Louis Joxe, French Ambassador in Moscow, yesterday approached the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, about the repatriation of 10,000 men from Alsace and Lorraine still believed to be held by Russia, diplomatic quarters said today.

The Soviet Army captured the men during the war after they had been conscripted into the German Army after the defeat of France in 1940.

French officials said 12,000 men from Alsace and Lorraine had been taken into the Soviet army, but that about 2,000 had died in the Soviet prison camps.

The French Government has had definite news about only 80 of them.

France has made repeated approaches to the Soviet Government to speed up repatriation of the men.

M. Joxe, who returned to Moscow recently after summer leave in France, also discussed with M. Molotov the question of Madame Belschurine and her two children who have been living in the French Embassy in Moscow since 1945, following a Franco-Soviet dispute over their nationality.

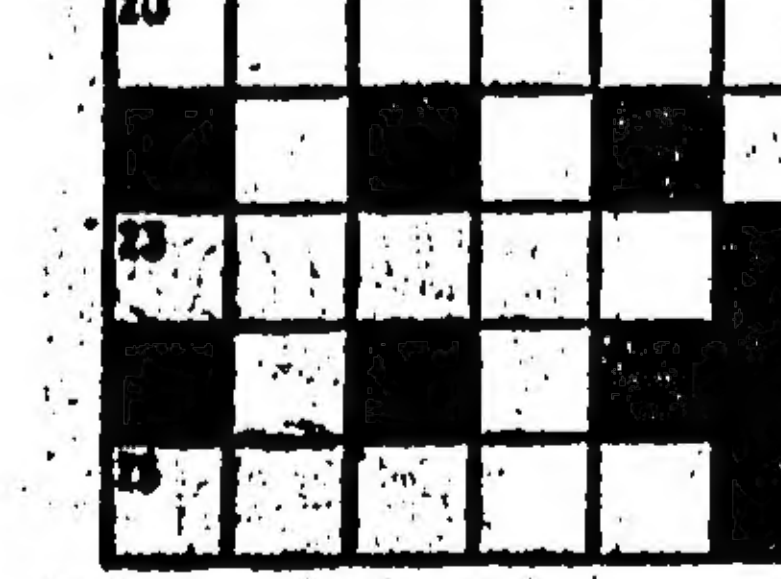
French Foreign Office officials declined to disclose details of the Belschurine case for the time being.—Reuter.

Trade Agreement To Be Extended

Bonn, Sept. 3. The Government of Chile has consented to extend the present trade and payments agreement between Chile and West Germany which expired on August 16, to November 10 this year, according to the West German Economic Ministry.

Negotiations on a new agreement, originally planned to be held this spring, were postponed until autumn this year, the Ministry said.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Surpasses (6).
 - 2 Attempt (5).
 - 3 Witting instrument (6).
 - 4 Hard (5).
 - 5 Responsibility (4).
 - 6 Cloric (7).
 - 7 Lean (5).
 - 8 Highest point (4).
 - 9 Sword (4).
 - 10 John (6).
 - 11 Climb down (7).
 - 12 Language (6).
 - 13 Tempest (5).
 - 14 Careless (6).
 - 15 Gross (5).
 - 16 Execute (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 In work (8).
 - 2 Muddled (8).
 - 3 Den (4).
 - 4 Feign (8).
 - 5 Showed (6).
 - 6 Tendency (5).
 - 7 Ghosts (6).
 - 8 Dried fruit (5).
 - 9 Opening (6).
 - 10 Cautious (6).
 - 11 Worry (6).
 - 12 Narrative (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Polished, 6. Rectify, 7. Hampered, 11. Captivated, 13. Mole, 15. Orogeny, 16. Ratty, 19. Leap, 23. Mismoments, 24. Corroded, 25. Reminis, 26. Minister. Down: 1. Green, 2. Scoop, 3. Strimmed, 4. Feet, 5. Arid, 8. Hatred, 9. Dures, 10. Pines, 14. Rabled, 18. Slumped, 20. Shook, 21. Barred, 22. Anvil, 23. Orogeny, 24. Mole, 25. Rectify.

The sources said that the West's proposal yesterday for a mid-October meeting in Lugano, Switzerland, has broadened substantially the basis of the projected conference, no longer limiting it to talks on the election issue in Germany.

It would thus allow for discussion of Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's "New Locarno" idea which envisages a mutual guarantee of a non-aggression undertaking covering Russia as well as Germany.

If progress is made in the initial meeting of the Foreign Ministers, Sir Winston's plan for top-level talks with the Kremlin leaders on the broader issues of the current international tension may also be set in motion, the source said.

In the British view this procedure might prove the way to get Russia to the conference table which she had up to now carefully avoided despite her propaganda offensive for "peace through negotiations."

The broad outlines of Sir Winston's "save Europe plan" are for an arrangement by which the Western Powers, including Germany, would conclude a non-aggression pact with Russia.

This presupposes that Germany would be firmly integrated in the Western camp.

But Russian anxieties over the possible revival of German militarism would also be alleviated by a broad security guarantee covering all of Europe.

CONCERN RECOGNISED

This idea agrees also with a recent suggestion of the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, to make the European Defence Community the basis of a new security scheme covering Germany as well as Russia.

Sir Winston's new Locarno proposal specifically recognises Russia's concern for her own position.

Some such form of mutual security offer to Russia by the West might, in the view of British diplomacy, induce the Soviets to talk business over the unification of Germany and the settlement of the German problem.

No specific proposals have so far been made to Moscow on this score.

But if the Russians were to accept the invitation for the Lugano meeting the problems were expected to be carefully considered.—United Press.

A GOOD TEST

London, Sept. 3. The London Times (Independent) said today that the Western invitation to Moscow to discuss Germany at Lugano next month was "a good test of Soviet willingness to meet and

to discuss" because it was specific.

"An acceptance by the Russians of the invitation of the three powers would be only the first step on a hard and barricaded road," the Times editorial said.

"It would not mean that international tension had automatically lessened. But a refusal from Moscow would mean that, in spite of all its professions, the new regime, no more than the old, really desires it to do so."

The Daily Telegraph (Conservative) said the Russians would not reject the invitation sent by the West if they genuinely wanted a wider agreement with the West.

"Though the renewed proposal for a limited conference at the Foreign Ministers' level... may serve as a preliminary, really important results can only be hoped for from the kind of meeting which Sir Winston Churchill suggested nearly four months ago," the Daily Telegraph added.

SLIGHTLY BETTER

"No isolated agreement with the Communists will mean anything—or is even likely to be reached—unless they bring to it a readiness to call off open and covert aggression along the whole world-wide front."

The Yorkshire Post (Conservative) said the terms of the Western note suggested that the prospects of a successful meeting were slightly—"but only slightly"—better than a month ago.

The neutralisation of Germany would probably be the best way to preserve peace in Europe, the Yorkshire Post said.

"But it would mean that Germany would be condemned to play a passive role. And it seems most unlikely that any German Government would accept such a part for long."

The News Chronicle (Liberal) noted that the Soviet Government, newspaper, had said that world tension was easing for the first time since the war.

"This could be the best possible news for all of us," the News Chronicle commented.

But it added: "The Soviet foreign policy has not made one single real and significant concession to the West on any of the points which are contributing to world tension."

"If the Russians will join in Western discussions, we shall begin to know better where we are," the editorial said. "Lugano is a fair test."—Reuter.

BARTER SYSTEM STOPPED

Tokyo, Sept. 3.

The Japanese Ministry of Trade, in its official bulletin today, announced measures to stop exports of raw silk and silk goods to Sweden and Finland in exchange for sulphite pulp under the so-called "barter import link system."

A spokesman of the Ministry said imports of sulphite pulp were deemed so lucrative as to enable some large trade firms to export raw silk and silk goods at unusually low prices.

These shipments of raw silk and silk goods are believed to be made by the way to the United States, thus greatly hampering normal exports of these goods to America, the spokesman said.

The new measures announced today are effective retroactively from August 5, so that many existing contracts are likely to be affected.

The spokesman stressed, however, that the measures were not suspending exports of these goods to Finland and Sweden other than under "the link system" even though some of them may still be flowing to the American market in so-called "barter trade."—China Mail Special.

BEARS ATTACK FARMER

Tokyo, Sept. 3.

The police of Gunma Prefecture, north of Tokyo, reported that Jutji Aoki, 30-year-old farmer, was attacked by two big bears while farming early this morning and badly injured on the head and face.

Five persons have been injured by bears since the beginning of summer, police said.—China Mail Special.

Sonia Henie In Norway



Skating star Sonia Henie, now touring her native country, Norway, with her ice show, meets Crown Princeess Martha of Norway after the performance in Oslo.—Express Photo.

British Effort In Malaya Praised By U.S. Official

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.

The British check to Communism in Malaya was praised today by Mr. Thurston B. Morton, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

Speaking to the national convention of American ex-servicemen of the last war, he said: "Our ally, Great Britain, has poured millions of dollars into Malaya to stop the Communists."

"Today more than 100,000 British and Malayan troops and police are engaged in keeping the Communists from taking over."

He described the Korean armistice as "about as sound as it was possible for us to make it" and representing a victory for America and for freedom everywhere.

But, he added, it could not be stressed too often that "we Americans cannot dare put so it alone in today's world. We need our friends and they need us."

Besides the British effort in Malaya, he paid tribute to the fight for seven long years of the French and their Indo-Chinese allies in fighting Communism in Indo-China.

"Korea, after all, is not an island of Communist aggression," he said.

The war in Indo-China and Malaya, the Communist terrorism against Western Europe—all of these things are related to what is happening in Korea.

GLOBAL STRUGGLE

"The struggle between free men and Communist tyranny is a global one."

"What have some of the other nations who have fought with us in Korea contributed to that struggle elsewhere?"

"Take Malaya—an area of strategic political and economic importance not only to South-East Asia but to the free world as a whole."

"The Communists tried to take control of Malaya right after World War II. They have been fighting a guerrilla war for that control since 1948."

Britain had 100,000 troops and police engaged.

"An additional 250,000 men are being trained as part-time home guards to protect the Malayan villages from the Communist terrorists, who are masters at the hit-and-run technique," Mr. Morton said.—Reuter.

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Volcanic Boreholes And Pull Of Gravity As The Future Providers Of Power? FORECAST BY BRITISH SCIENTISTS

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

British scientists forecast today that power for the factories and homes of tomorrow may come from volcanic boreholes and gravitational pull, and deserts might be made fertile with condensed sea water.

They also speculated that the standard of life in the next 2,000 years might deteriorate, and the temperature of the upper atmosphere is 15 times hotter than boiling water.

The scientists feared the world is deteriorating because of the failure to recognize ability. These prophecies and warnings were made in the first round of speeches by delegates to the annual conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The 4,000-strong Association meets once a year so that British scientists can keep each other and the general public of latest progress in all scientific fields.

More than 300 speakers will lecture in 13 different sections during the week to an overall audience of about 4,000 scientists and laymen. Scientists are also attending from the United States, Europe, Asia and Africa and from the Communist nations.

Lord Dudley Gordon, an industrialist and chairman of the engineering section, examined engineering prospects in the next 2,000 years, and urged the need for finding new sources of power.

200 YEARS SUPPLY.

He said 10 per cent of the world's population was at present consuming half the volume of material produced from the earth's surface.

Present estimates on coal resources in the non-Communist world showed that United States deposits might last for another 2,500 years while Britain had only about 200 years' supply left.

Lord Dudley Gordon said the American Government's Policy Report on material resources in the free world suggested that present known oil deposits might be exhausted in a generation.

"This estimate would not be affected by the addition of the resources available in the Communist-controlled countries because they are unlikely to become exporters as they can do no more than meet their own requirements," he said.

He added that present information on natural gas, already used in Canada and Italy, did not suggest that as a long-term solution. He also discounted such power sources as peat and shale oil.

URANIUM SUPPLIES

Lord Dudley Gordon noted that uranium, the present main source of nuclear energy, was also a mineral that was likely to be exhausted in the next 2,000 years.

But present resources might be extended by using "breeder piles"—a process of nuclear fission that would reduce the amount of uranium required.

Lord Dudley Gordon speculated on the use of hydrogen as a power source, said no attempt had yet been made to harness the heat available in the centre of the earth.

From time to time there were spectacular demonstrations in the tremendous sources available.

"These would have to be tapped by some form of extremely deep bore holes and controlled by some means not yet thought of," he said.

THE DANGER

"The danger to be avoided is obviously the release of forces which would cause some terrible catastrophe."

He also suggested that the force of gravity might one day be used as a power source. Today it was used indirectly in water power generation of energy.

Lord Dudley Gordon suggested industrial improvement would have to be matched with agricultural improvement to feed a world that seemed to be doubling itself each century.

Agricultural resources could be increased by fertilising deserts which might be fertilised by condensing sea water into fresh water.

Controlled rainfall and mining from the sea had been other possibilities.—Reuter.

REALITIES EXPOSED BY KOREA

St. Louis, Sept. 3.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, United States Defence Secretary, said today: "We must not let our military strength drop to anything like the low level which existed after the two world wars."

He told the closing session of the American Legion National Convention that the Korean invasion had brought home the realities of the present world situation.

Because military strength depended on economic strength it was important that the best possible military plans were developed and that "we organize our military efforts for maximum effectiveness over a period of years."

"In that way we will get more military strength for the effort we make and the dollars we spend," he said.

On plans for budget requests for 1955 Mr. Wilson said, "We hope to continue to build up the nation's military strength, particularly air power and air defence, while at the same time making progress in reducing expenditures."—Reuter.

NILE OVERFLOWS

Cairo, Sept. 3.

The Nile overflowed its banks and inundated 2,000 acres of farmland today after rising 20 centimetres in the past 24 hours.

The village of "Blonde Island" in Guiza Province was isolated and several hundred inhabitants evacuated.—United Press.

Japan Wants SE Asia Trade

Djakarta, Sept. 3.

Japan must expand trade with countries in South-East Asia in order to make up for losses in United Nations military expenditures, a Japanese Foreign Office adviser told the United Press today.

N. Kitazawa, a member of a four-man cabinet mission touring Asia, speaking on behalf of himself and the delegation's Chairman, Y. Kogane, a member of the House of Representatives and Vice-Chairman of the Policy Planning Board of the Liberal Party, added that members of the group were bent on normal diplomatic relations with Indonesia.

The chief purpose of the mission was to find out ways and means for closer economic and trade relations.

The three main issues to be settled between Indonesia and Japan were:

1. Restoration of normal diplomatic relations.
2. The war reparations problem.
3. Trade and economic relations.

Mr. Kitazawa said that Indonesia's new Cabinet earnestly desired a bilateral treaty with Japan instead of ratification of the San Francisco Treaty. "We must establish a self-supporting economy in Japan," he said.

"Since the truce in Korea, we cannot depend upon military expenditures from the United Nations forces. We must expand trade with other countries, especially countries in South-East Asia."

"The Japanese Government and people sincerely hope that the standards of living of people in South-East Asia will be advanced as well as increased trade."

"We want to send technical experts to Indonesia if they are invited."

He added that Japan could assist Indonesia and other Asian countries in rice cultivation, small-scale industries and in establishing a hydro-electric plants.

The delegation is leaving for Singapore on Friday. It has already visited Hongkong, Formosa and Thailand.—United Press.

Pipelines For Europe's Air Defence

Paris, Sept. 3.

The North Atlantic Council announced today that work was expected to begin this autumn on a network of pipelines to feed fuel to European air defences in nine countries.

Over the 1,875-mile system, which cost US\$109,000,000 (£23,714,285), jet and other aviation fuels will be able to be pumped from the Atlantic Coast into Western Germany, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

The starting point is still classified as "secret" but the countries included in the defence pipeline scheme are as follows: Belgium, Holland, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Norway, Turkey and Denmark.—Reuter.

NAGUIB CITED AS A MODEL

Paris, Sept. 3.

M. François Mitterand, shortly after resigning from the post of Minister of State, today called on the French Government to act in North Africa "like Naguib fighting Farouk."

He told reporters: "A daring policy of reforms is required in Tunisia and Morocco."

He wanted France to remain on North-African soil but said that could only be achieved by having "a firm policy inspiring respect and a acute understanding of the evolution of nations."

"We can gain 25 years with such a policy—time to train a North African elite capable of governing the country, and to whom we must grant self-government while keeping the direction of foreign and military affairs," he said.

"The dismissal of the Sultan of Morocco can only be justified if it is followed by a far-reaching policy of economic and social reforms."

"As regards Tunisia I cannot accept the appointment of a new Resident-General before a new French policy has been defined," M. Mitterand said.—Reuter.

Expelled By Stock Exchange

The Council of London Stock Exchange announced today that Mr. Ronald Tricker had been expelled from the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Tricker, who has been in the "House" since 1938, is senior partner of R.L. Connell and Co. Mr. Tricker was a member of the Stock Exchange associated with Connell.

Mr. Connell's father, Mr. David Connell, who became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1949, is a partner in the firm.

In his Gresham House office in the City, Mr. Ronald Connell said: "We have no comments to make and no plans to tell."

"Mr. Tricker has not been employed here since July 15. He was our office manager."

Mr. Connell added: "The company is closing down, but it will honour all its obligations in full."

Asked about the reasons for his expulsion, Mr. Connell said: "I would rather say no more."

He began his Stock Exchange career in 1933 as a boy, became a clerk in 1934, and a full member in 1939.



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SPARE A COPPER

SILES enjoys a two-in-one view of the news provided by police about police

TWO news items guaranteed to bring little whoops of joy from all those in my line of business who creep like slugs through the H-bomb stories in 20-odd national newspapers on wet Monday mornings looking for inspiration for a gag to appear on wet Tuesday mornings. The first, supplied by Scotland Yard's chief of women police, carried a headline which went:

WOMEN P.C.s—TOUGH GIRLS NOT WANTED
Yard seeks gentle touch

and the second, a complaint from a police college that "Policemen in films, radio,

and strip cartoons are always dull and onish, have large boots, red faces, lick their pencils, and drink beer."

Thank you, Scotland Yard, for supplying such delightful domestic material which has nothing to do with bombs or politics.



... And thank you, police college. But from one cartoonist who is convinced that the way he draws policemen is absolutely correct, sometimes to a point of flattery (no reference to feet), may I defend my contemporaries who do draw them with large boots, licking pencils, with red faces, and drinking beer? I pass the blame for this misconception of our policemen to the Hollywood film manufacturers, who, of course, have never seen a real British policeman, and to the B.B.C., which has seen only two kinds of policemen—one with a big moustache and an eternal "Bow Bells" accent, and the other who comes from the only kind of countrymen they know and calls everyone "Zur."



Slim white face instead of red
Wonderful modern fountain-pen instead of pencil (Memo: unless you want ink all over your slim white face as well as your hands—don't sack.)
Most little boots
Whisky instead of beer

London Express Service

I JOIN A PARADE IN EAST BERLIN

By Colin Lawson

Berlin, Aug. 26. WELL, this week I took part in my first Communist parade and demonstration. I heard Communist Party Secretary Ulbricht demand: no more compensation be paid for Jews who lost everything under Hitler.

It was in East Berlin, where 70,000 of the faithful were called by order to say "Hoch" instead of Hitler's "Heil" in the vast Marx-Engels square. They "hoched" the agreement reached between Russia and Red Germany last weekend.

Last time I was in an East Berlin demonstration with the real workers—the 200,000 who revolted against their Communist bosses. That was something like a demonstration.

What should I report to East German President Pieck, Prime Minister Grotewohl and Party boss Ulbricht of what I saw and heard?

Alas, I can tell them with truth that the crowd was neither so boisterous nor enthusiastic as the microphones and loud-speakers made out.

BRIEFCASES

I WALKED with 250 men and women who came from the middle of East Berlin to join up with the main body in Unter den Linden.

Most carried briefcases in which they had taken their midday meal of sandwiches. Most appeared to be clerks and indoor workers. There was a distinct absence of the industrial and building workers.

There were the banners calling for a peace conference, friendship with Russia, destruction of Adenauer and the European Defence Community and all the rest of the familiar slogans.

Said an elderly man in a shabby grey suit: "Of course we are all pleased

to hear of no more reparations, smaller occupation costs, and a chance to stand on our own feet—but we must wait and see if all the promises are carried out, of course."

GROTEWOHL

GROTEWOHL was the first speaker. There were no cheers except when the three "hochs" were ordered at the end of his speech. There was clapping, but I noticed that about one in three people did not clap. And many of those who had clapped were half-hearted.

There were a number of elderly women, I observed, as I edged into the middle of the crowd. They looked the

opposite of eager, starry-eyed, whole-hearted Communists.

Walking down the Unter den Linden it was noticeable that thousands of people, completely disinterested in the demonstration, were walking the other way to the assembly square.

They neither glanced right nor left, took no notice of the street loudspeakers booming out. They were interested only in their own business which seemed to be to get home as soon as possible.

Even before Grotewohl finished, knots of people who had become "separated" from their brigades slipped quietly away.

When Ulbricht spoke more moved off—under the watching eyes of the police who lined the route.

Then Ulbricht demanded the scrapping of the recent agreement under which Dr.

Adenauer's Government is compensating Jews who suffered under Hitler. (Six million lost their lives, the rest, their property).

He added that the West Germans were paying the Jews 3,450,000,000 marks (£210,000,000). (Adenauer has promised to pay Israel and the Jewish World Organisation this amount over the next 12 years).

TIRED

AND he went on to demand that England and America should cancel all debts, already scaled down by the Allies, owed by Germany—post, pre and wartime debts.

Of course, these demands got the biggest hand-claps. Ulbricht thundered on again for another hour. By then, the people had got tired and shuffled from one foot to the other. They seemed glad when the East German National Anthem "Risen out of the Ruins" sounded, and they could shuffle back to their own ruins in bomb-blasted and not yet repaired East Berlin.

PLENTY COMES TO THE LAND OF FAMINE

—but millions will still go hungry

From JAMES LEASOR

New Delhi.

FOR the first time in as long as anyone can remember, India has no food problem. There is so much rice, and wheat in the country that the Food Minister, Ahmed Kidwai—a worried man when I saw him two years ago at the time of the Bihar famine—is now touring the country saying: "We have so much wheat we don't know what to do with it."

This happy and exceptional state of affairs has not come about by any marvel of planning or organisation. It is all due to one thing—rain.

India has had more rain this last year than at any time since the war, and the rice and wheat crops have thrived accordingly.

For the past five years the rainy seasons had been slight and as less than one-fifth of India's total agricultural land

has any irrigation system, the crops were bad.

They reached their worst two years ago, when tens of thousands of people in Bihar Province faced starvation and were reduced to eating grass.

America rushed 2,000,000 tons of wheat to India and at the end of the famine year the country had three quarters of a million tons of wheat left over.

India has two main harvests—the Kharif or winter crop of rice and millet, and the Rabi or summer crop of wheat and barley.

For the past two years these have been unusually good so this year, for the first time ever on record, the country is refusing foreign offers of rice.

The First Time

A Food Ministry official told me: "For the first time we have sold to China, India, and Burma. Thanks for your offers of rice, but we don't want it. Sell it elsewhere."

Burma, where on the banks of the Irrawaddy Delta alone 10,000 square miles are given over to growing rice, would be glad to do this. Her economy is mainly balanced by exporting rice and tea, and the bidding is not too keen for either.

Since 1947 Burma has been selling rice to India at about double the ruling market rates, pleading that she needed the cash for her own rehabilitation. India has been glad to buy because, at this price, she was assured of supplies. But not this year.

Now Burma is so riddled with bandit gangs and general unrest that she produces only about half this quantity every year. Her need to sell is urgent.

It is a strange, and irony that while, for the first time, India has a food surplus, probably just as many people will be as hungry as ever. Food is there in plenty, but the money to buy it is not.

Unemployment and the cost of living are still rising. And what satisfaction do full warehouses give if your stomach is empty?

Corsica Running Out Of Cash To Feed The Sultan

By SYDNEY SMITH

Paris. THE exiled Sultan of Morocco—42-year-old Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, with four of his wives, four princesses and two princes, is gravely straining the resources of Ajaccio, capital of Corsica.

The Prefect of Corsica—the departmental governor—M. Marcel Savreux, who has moved his own family upstairs to leave six rooms vacant for the Sultan's family and three servants, thirteen in all—has sent an S.O.S. to Paris to say that he is running out of cash to feed the exiles.

The call went through to Minister of the Interior M. Martin-Lucas.

Said the Minister: "Unlimited spending is authorised. They must be treated well."

Replied the Prefect: "But how can I—there is only 260 official cash left to carry us through to the end of the month."

More funds were promised at once. But in the meantime the Sultan and his family, who are not letting exile spoil good appetite, have eaten the

prefect's establishment barren from the kitchen garden to the poultry run.

Harassed M. Savreux says he has no idea of the judicial status of his royal guests—detained?—deported?—under house arrest?—or just guests?

Says M. Savreux with fine Corsican charm and discretion: "I only know that I have been asked to respect the traditions of courtesy, hospitality and generosity of France."

But those traditions are being enforced around the old, rambling stone-terraced palace of Lantivy, by the strongest forces of police and military police the island has seen for a long time.

And they are all armed.

The Sultan and his family have not even put a foot in the spacious palm-shaded garden.

At night the only light in the building comes from the Sultan's own room. In exile—he never sleeps in the dark.

Meanwhile two Foreign Office officials from Paris have arrived in Corsica to hunt for better accommodation for the Sultan's

family and another "fifty more people who are expected to include a few of the Sultan's concubines and many servants."

Two ancient chateaux, the Chateau de Campo in the south-centre of the island, and the Chateau de Quenza near the southwest tip of the island, are favoured as the next-best temporary homes for this most politically-embarrassing family.

Both chateaux are inland, isolated and easily policed. But wherever the Sultan and his family go in Corsica, say Paris authorities, it won't be for long. Corsica is not far enough away from too many Moroccans, French, Spanish and Tangier nationalists, who still regard Ben Youssef as their legal temporal and spiritual ruler.

The French Government is understood to be preparing permanent exile for him somewhere west coast of the Nile—perhaps in the French possession of Tahiti in the Pacific. The Sultan, undeposed and he has not regained either is politically a potentially explosive "guest" for the French. So any part of the Mediterranean, with its dangerous Arab nationalist associations hostile to France, from Cambrance to Cairo, is too close for security.



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The four photographs show the following scenes:

- Photo 1 (Left):** A wide shot of the pitch. Loughborough players are labeled: LISHMAN, WARD, WHEELER, KELLY, and MCGLOY. A caption at the bottom left reads "FROM EV".
- Photo 2:** A closer view of the goal area. Loughborough players are labeled: WAYSON, MCGARRY, KELLY, WARD, WHEELER, LISHMAN, and STANFORTH. A caption at the bottom left reads "FROM ROPER'S CORNER KICK".
- Photo 3:** A view from the center of the pitch. Loughborough players are labeled: KELLY, WARD, STANFORTH, HOLTON, MCGLOY, LISHMAN, and WHEELER. A caption at the bottom left reads "FROM ROPER'S CORNER KICK".
- Photo 4 (Right):** A view from the center of the pitch. Rotherham players are labeled: ROPER (REFEREE), STANFORTH, KELLY, WARD, MCGLOY, LISHMAN, and WHEELER. A caption at the bottom left reads "FROM ROPER'S CORNER KICK".

Another chance "muffed." Ward wriggled past. Requested, moved in and gave Lishman a chance in a hundred. But when Lishman swung round, his usually reliable left foot sent the ball wide. And so—0—0.

12

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	4th Sept.
"YCHOW"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	5th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang, Belawan & Palembang	10 a.m.	7th Sept.
"PAKHOI"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	9th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Koelung	5 p.m.	9th Sept.
"FENGTEIEN"	Djibouti, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m.	12th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	12th Sept.
"FUKEN"	Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m.	14th Sept.
"HUPH"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	14th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Koelung	5 p.m.	14th Sept.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Tandjong Muni	8 a.m.	24th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"PAKHOI"	Kobe	7th Sept.
"SHENKING"	Koelung	7th Sept.
"FENGTEIEN"	Kobe	8th Sept.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	9th Sept.
"HUPH"	Tientsin	10th Sept.
"FUKEN"	Singapore & Tandjong Muni	12th Sept.
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	13th Sept.
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Tandjong Muni	21st Sept.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"TAIPEI"	Sydney	4 p.m.	6th Sept.
"CHANGTE"	Kobe, Yokohama, Sydney & Melbourne	Noon	7th Sept.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon	9th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE" Australia & Manila		4th Sept.
"TAIPING" Kobe	3 p.m.	5th Sept.
"TAIYUAN" Yokohama	p.m.	7th Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

Sails			
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept.	6th Sept.
"CLYTONES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	22nd Sept.	23rd Sept.
"ASTANAX"	Liverpool & Glasgow	23rd Sept.	24th Sept.
"FYRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	30th Oct.	31st Oct.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails			
"AENEAS"	Liverpool	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
"FYRHUS"	do	23rd Sept.	24th Sept.
"CLYTONES"	do	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
"ASTANAX"	do	23rd Sept.	24th Sept.
"FYRHUS"	do	30th Oct.	31st Oct.
"AENEAS"	do	22nd Sept.	23rd Sept.
"CLYTONES"	do	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
"ASTANAX"	do	23rd Sept.	24th Sept.
"FYRHUS"	do	30th Oct.	31st Oct.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.			
"BATAAN"	Sailed	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
"TELEMACHUS"	26th Aug.	17th Sept.	18th Sept.
"DONA NAX"	19th Sept.	2nd Oct.	3rd Oct.
"BENARES"	25th Sept.	17th Oct.	18th Oct.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Nov.	2nd Nov.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

Sails			
"AGAMEMNON"	4th Sept.	5th Sept.	6th Sept.
"DONA AURORA"	19th Sept.	20th Sept.	21st Sept.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

*Direct sailing to Pacific Coast Ports.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route			
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Dornier	(DC-3) 12:45 a.m. Tue. Fri.	1:00 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Batavia/Singapore	(DC-3) 11:30 a.m. Wed. Fri.	11:45 a.m. Thu. Sat.	
HK/Hankow/Haiphong	(DC-3) 11:30 a.m. Wed. Fri.	11:45 a.m. Thu. Sat.	
HK/Bangkok/Haiphong	(DC-4) 12:00 noon Sat.	12:15 noon Sun.	

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8

BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878

Times Hits At U.N. Secretariat

London, Sept. 3. The London Times (Independent) said today the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations was right in deciding that the United Nations Secretariat was guilty of a breach of contract in dismissing 11 members.

The 11, all American citizens, were awarded compensation for their dismissal. They were dismissed when they refused to answer questions before American Congressional Committees investigating Communism.

"In their anxiety to root out treachery the American authorities have at times come dangerously near to accepting the doctrine that all members of the Secretariat must agree with the opinions of their own national governments," the Times said.

"This doctrine would make the creation of an international civil service impossible," it added.

Denver, Sept. 3. President Eisenhower today appointed Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, a career diplomat, as Ambassador to Indonesia. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Mr. Cumming has served as Counselor to the United States Embassy in Moscow and of the Legation in Stockholm.

NEW PLANE SECRETS UNVEILED

Los Angeles, Sept. 3. Secrecy was removed today from the F-80D Scorpion, the world's heaviest armed fighter plane which can destroy the biggest bomber with a single rocket.

Northrop Aircraft, with the authorization of the Air Force, revealed that its deadly fighter can knock down any plane in the sky with a direct hit by any one of its 104 folding fin rockets.

The great number of missiles carried by the plane enables it to make as many as three passes at a single target or attack three different targets on a single flight.

It also can fly more than 400 miles an hour at 45,000 feet and send a spray of fire from its two wing-tip pods over an area as big as a football field.

One of these 20-ton aerial arsenals can track an enemy plane through darkness or bad weather with special radar.

Fleets of these interceptors will be turned over to the Air Force. Commanders to patrol the rim of the continent against possible enemy attack.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY

(AFTERNOONS)

Price: 20 cents per copy.

Saturday 20 cents

Subscription \$4.00 per month.

Postage: China and Malaya \$7.00

per month. U.S. Edition, Postage and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News, correspondence, always welcome.

Should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2811 (3 Lines).

Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 1523.

Classified

Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS

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10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,

Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25

cents each additional word.

ALTERATIVE INSERTIONS

10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

LOST

BETWEEN Police Recreation Club

and Calcutta. The ring, found

September 2, a masonic ring, found

offered to finder, Box 71, "China

Mail."

POSITIONS VACANT

THE Hong Kong Branch of the

British Red Cross Society invites

applications for the post of

Organiser as from October 1, 1933.

Applicants should possess some

secretarial experience and should be

able to drive a car. Preference will

be given to those with experience

in social welfare work. Salary will

be fixed in accordance with experience

and qualifications. Applications

should be sent to the Hon. Secretary,

Hong Kong Branch, British Red Cross

Society, Anti-Traffic Association Head

quarters, Queen's Road, East, Hong

Kong, and marked "Organiser."

FOR SALE

ILLUSTRATED DIRECTIONS for

adjustment of Hong Kong Standard

Time, 50 cents per copy. Obtainable

at "S. C. M. Press."

Keeping A Myth Alive

Calcutta, Sept. 3. The newspaper "Al Ahram" quoted an unidentified German ex-officer today as saying that Adolf Hitler did not commit suicide in 1945 but fled to Brazil in a Nazi submarine.

Ahram said only that the officer fought with the German Army during World War II and visited Egypt recently in the course of a tour of the Middle East.

The newspaper quoted him as claiming that Hitler flew from Berlin with his mistress, Eva Braun, and three other aides to Hamburg where he boarded the submarine.

The German said that the mutilated body found in Hitler's bunker when the victorious Allies converged on it was that of another man.—United Press.

Classified Advertisements 20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID. ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS \$1.50 PER DAY. 10 cents PER WORD OVER 20. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Personal \$5.00 per insertion not exceeding 25 words, 25 cents each additional word. ALTERATIVE INSERTIONS 10% EXTRA. If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

M.S. "CITROS"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong

Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

disposal of the consignee and subject to the

Wharf's terms and conditions of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the godown for examination by

Consignees and the Company's surveyors.

Claims must be made at 10 a.m. on the 11th Sept., 1933.

To comply with the General Bonded

Warehouse Regulations, consignees

must have a Revenue Officer in

attendance when damaged dutiable

goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undischarged after the 11th Sept., 1933,

will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

secretary or before the 11th Sept.,

1933, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1933.

Canadians Were Sentenced As "War Criminals"

Britannia Camp, Sept. 3. Two young Canadians who were members of the First Canadian Regiment's B Company, which was sent to Kofe Do to quell rioting Communists, were labelled "war criminals" and given terms of solitary confinement when they themselves became war prisoners last October.

Corporal Frederick Jollymore, 23, of Toronto, and Lance-Corporal Gerald McKinney, 21, of Manitoba, were released from Communist captivity today.

Jollymore said the Communists somehow found out he was a member of "B" Company and showed him a Chinese paper saying 600 prisoners were slaughtered on Kofe Do.

He added: "They wanted me to confess all sorts of atrocities and admit more slaughter had taken place."

"I was there and knew that not more than about 18 were killed and I refused to sign the confessions. They told me I had until 1300 hrs next day to admit my crimes but they did not do anything so I knew they were phoney."

Jollymore said he spent three and a half months in solitary and then was placed in an annex with two Americans who had been on Kofe Do.

His first days of solitary were in a small room. When he still refused to confess he was placed in a cold damp tunnel between two bunkers.

He said "I was suffering from bronchitis at the time, and the tunnel did not help."

"A MONSTER"

McKinney said the Communists did not find out he had been at Kofe (he was there as a medic, not a guard) until last June.

He was then given two months' solitary confinement and said: "They called me a hideous monster and put me in a room with lice as my only companions. After two months," he added, "they said that due to their policy of leniency they

Possible, With Some Hustling

St Andrew's, Sept. 3. The Trade Minister, Mr. C. D. Howe, said last night that it would take "some hustling" but the Government would be able to find ever-increasing markets for Canadian wheat.

"Looking ahead I am optimistic about Canada's future as a producer and exporter of grain," he said.

"World requirements appear to be growing faster than underlying world production trends and with some hustling I think we can continue to find considerably larger foreign markets than in pre-war years."

Mr. Howe said that the current lull in exports was "awkward" coming on top of a near-record harvest.—United Press.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



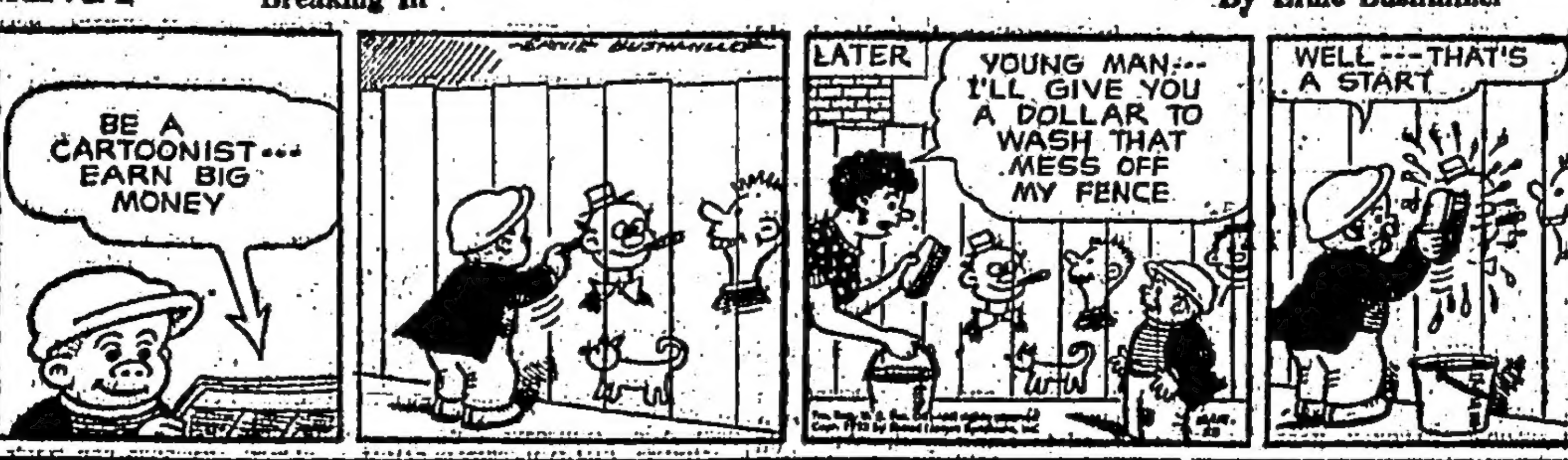
FERD'NAND

Weather Or Not



NANCY

Breaking In



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTRIDGE"	15th August	15th September
"CORFU"	17th September	19th September
"CHUSAN"	2nd October	21st October
"CANTON"	10th October	10th November

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"SINGAPORE"	16th September	16th October
"BOUDAN"	20th September	23rd November

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"WARLA"	due 9th Sept.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Canal, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Baltic, etc.
"SANTHA"	due 16th Sept.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Canal, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Baltic, etc.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"OBRA"	due 7th Sept.	from Kanchi, Bombay, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Canal, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Baltic, etc.
"OKHLA"	due 11th Sept.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Canal, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Baltic, etc.
"UNARIA"	due 19th Sept.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Suez, Canal, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Baltic, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"NELLORE"	due 28th Sept.	from Madras, Bombay, etc.

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

BROUGHT CAPTIONS BACK

Seoul, Sept. 3. A British prisoner of war captured by Communists on "Gloucester Hill" in April 1951 returned to freedom today carrying with him captions of 150 cartoons he sketched during his captivity in camp No. 1.

Sergeant Brisland Sidney, 28, of George Inn, Berkeley, Gloucester, England, was not able to bring the cartoons themselves but he did keep the captions without the Communists knowing of them and he plans to draw cartoons again from memory.

Sergeant Sidney plans to publish them in book form in the United States in two volumes—one to contain only satires.

The cartoons are all about the Communist way of indoctrination, prisoners' life and so forth, he said.

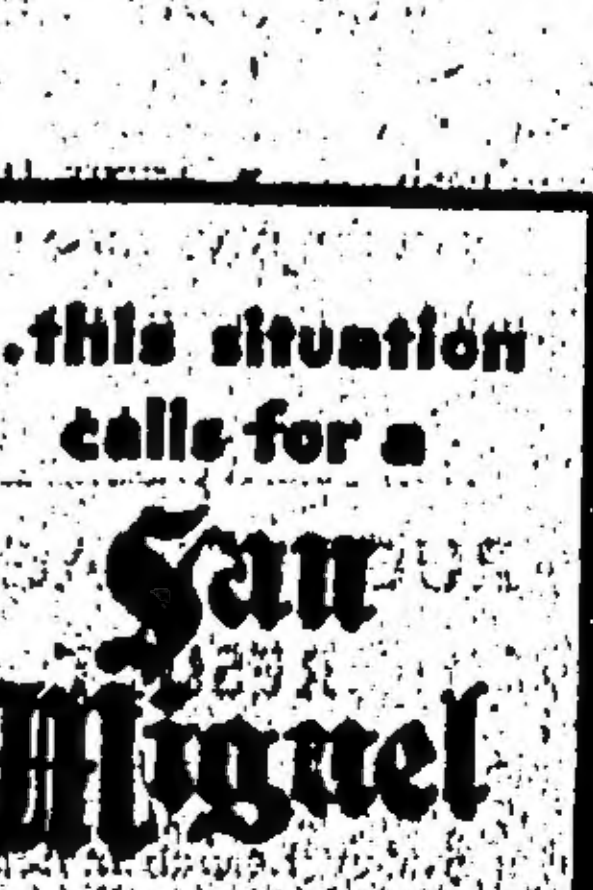
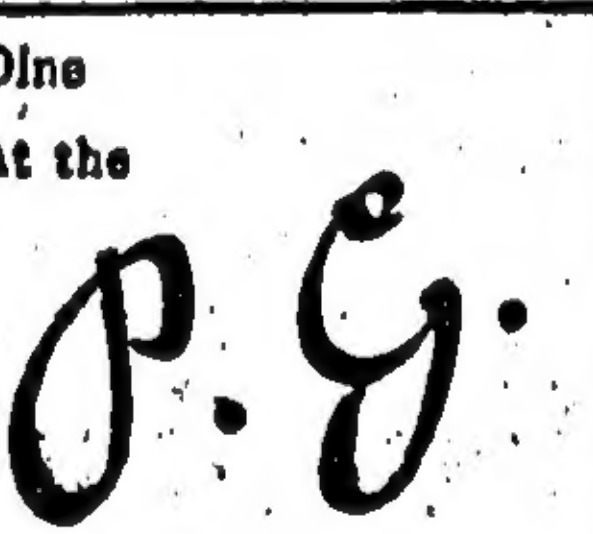
A self-taught cartoonist, Sidney worked on the Loyal Gazette, Bermuda, as a cartoonist.

His father, who is a land-lord of George Inn, served with the Gloucesters for 27 years until 1933 and his brother, who was killed in France in the last war, was also a Gloucester.

Sergeant Sidney denied that some American prisoners of war deprived sick and wounded Allied prisoners of food, shoes and other stuff. Contrary to such accounts he stated that he personally saw American prisoners go and bring water for the sick and wounded.—China Mail Special.

Russian As Guest

Otto, Sept. 3. For the first time since the war a Russian student is to study at Otto University as guest of the Norwegian Student Union.—Reuters.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards (from Europe) Leaves Marseilles Due H.K. For

"LA MARSEILLAISE" 15 Sept. 1 Oct. Yokohama

"VIET-NAM" 18 Oct. 1 Nov. Yokohama

"CAMBODGE" 21 Oct. 4 Nov. Yokohama

Homewards (to Europe) Leaves Hongkong Due Marseilles For

"LA MARSEILLAISE" 21 Oct. 14 Nov. Saigon

"VIET-NAM" 24 Oct. 17 Nov. Saigon

"CAMBODGE" 27 Oct. 20 Nov. Saigon

Via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports

Via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards (from Europe) Leaves Marseilles Due H.K. For

"COURSEUILLES" 15 Sept. 1 Oct. Manila & Japan

"AURAY" 18 Sept. 1 Oct. Manila & Japan

"IRAOUADY" 21 Sept. 1 Oct. Manila & Japan

Homewards (to Europe) Leaves Hongkong Due Marseilles For

"COURSEUILLES" 15 Oct. 1 Nov. Saigon

"AURAY" 18 Oct. 1 Nov. Saigon

"IRAOUADY" 21 Oct. 1 Nov. Saigon

1 Saigon, Singapore, Djibouti, Marseilles, Algeria, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.

Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Cebu.

"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 17 from Singapore.

Sails Sept. 18 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Sept. 20 from Manila, Penang, Siam, Rangoon & Calcutta.

Sails Sept. 21 for Singapore, Penang, Siam, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives Sept. 18 from Singapore.

Sails Sept. 17 for Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives Sept. 20 from Japan.

Sails Sept. 21 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Ceylon, Bombay, Karachi, Khairatnagar, Barah & Bahrein.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama)

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Closed Markets A "Fatal Point" To Japanese Economy

London, Sept. 3.

Mr. Jua Mural, chief of research to the Japanese Cabinet, said today that world markets still closed to Japan were a "fatal point" in her economy.

Referring to the conference of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which opens in Geneva on September 17, Mr. Mural said: "So far we have not been allowed to join but it is imperative to us to export our textiles. They are the big hope of our industry."

"We want to export to South-East Asia but there are many difficulties in the way. Trade with Communist China, one of the big questions in Japan, is a ball. We have studied it carefully and can guess what it would mean. In any case there is no possibility of a big market there and Japanese economy is totally dependent on relations with the United States of America."

"In India they are building their own textile factories. Japan must learn to think ahead and not to follow her old dreams."

"In Europe we must somehow reach a common purpose with Britain and Germany, otherwise we will go into the old maze of bitter international competition."

NEW BASIS NEEDED

Mr. Mural, who has been attending a Moral Re-orientation Conference at Caux, Switzerland, along with Japanese industrialists and labour relations officials, said a new basis of international thinking was the only alternative to a return to dictatorship—left or right.

The Japanese nation would never of itself go Communist but it might if South-East Asia went that way.

Five-Year Scheme For Development Of Brunei State

The five-year development plan for Brunei, just announced, will be financed largely by the profits from oil, and will provide social services far in advance of anything enjoyed in neighbouring countries.

The Government intends to spend upon a population of fewer than 50,000 \$100m. (Malayan) which will be more than paid for by the budget surplus over two years.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$20,810. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

HSBC	101 1/2	100
Bank of China	101 1/2	100
Bank of Communications	101 1/2	100
Bank of East Asia	101 1/2	100
Bank of India	101 1/2	100
Bank of Japan	101 1/2	100
Bank of Korea	101 1/2	100
Bank of Siam	101 1/2	100
Bank of Thailand	101 1/2	100
Bank of Indochina	101 1/2	100
Bank of Malaya	101 1/2	100
Bank of Ceylon	101 1/2	100
Bank of Burma	101 1/2	100
Bank of Siam	101 1/2	100
Bank of Thailand	101 1/2	100
Bank of Indochina	101 1/2	100
Bank of Malaya	101 1/2	100
Bank of Ceylon	101 1/2	100
Bank of Burma	101 1/2	100

NEW LIGHT ON SOVIET OFFER

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Russia's recent offer of cotton to the British market is likely to be more beneficial to the cotton trade than was at first expected, members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange told the United Press today.

On August 24 an offer was made to the Liverpool Cotton Association by telegram from the Soviet Government—sponsored all-union corporation "Exportimport" in Moscow which stated that cotton in three qualities were available.

It was the first time since the war that Russia had offered cotton to the British market and the announcement came as a complete surprise to the Lancashire and Liverpool brokers.

At that time it was pointed out by a member of the Liverpool Cotton Association that it was customary to buy cotton on the basis of actual type samples rather than by description.

As a result of a telegram sent to Moscow, a member of the Liverpool Cotton Association said today, the cotton offered by the Russians was now found to be approximately one and one-eighth staple.

"This fact has been made known to members of the Liverpool Cotton Association," he said, "and if any member is up to themselves to decide, it is up to themselves to decide."

Liverpool cotton broker said that the cotton seemed to be of reasonably good quality, but whether or not there would be any demand depended on whether any broker was looking for that particular type of cotton—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Sept. 3.

The tin market was quiet and barely steady. Turnover was 30 tons, none for cash. The closing prices were as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	62 1/2
Spot tin, sellers	62 1/2
Three months tin, buyers	61 1/2
Three months tin, sellers	61 1/2
Settlement	62 1/2

Exchange Rates

US dollar (per 100)	150.00
Swiss franc (per 100)	200.00
French franc (per 100)	200.00
Italian lire (per 100)	200.00
Spanish peseta (per 100)	200.00
Portuguese escudo (per 100)	200.00
Chinese yen (per 100)	200.00
Indian rupee (per 100)	200.00
Malayan dollar (per 100)	200.00
Singapore dollar (per 100)	200.00
Indo-China piastre (per 100)	200.00

Potato Famine Threat

Faced with the threat of a potato famine in Argentina, the Peron Government has sanctioned the unrestricted import of potatoes from Britain, Holland and Denmark.

Indicating the gravity of the situation is the fact that the Central Bank is prepared to release foreign currency for the purchase.

As a result, 10,000 tons are expected to reach the ports by the end of September.

These potatoes, the Government stipulates, must weigh more than 60 grammes (2 1/2 oz) each and be transported in refrigerated ships.

One reason for the present emergency is that large stocks held in storage by the Government have rotted.

The new crop will not be lifted until November. But already growers are early and drought and blight are endangering the harvest.

Last year quarter-million of angry housewives posed a serious threat in Buenos Aires after speculators had cornered the market and rocketed the price by more than 500 per cent.

Then President Peron personally ordered a Government probe to discuss why his potentially rich and fertile land should suffer a food crisis.

The authorities hastily organized "potato brigades" which toured streets, selling commoditized stocks below the controlled price of about 2 1/2 d. per pound.

Now the Food Ministry has forbidden further purchases by wholesalers and shopkeepers. And, until the situation improves, officials are prepared to commandeer all supplies held by traders and issue them to the public on a rationed scale.

Many housewives are using boiled rice instead of potatoes. The situation is aggravated by the current shortage of meat which, together with potatoes, forms the Argentine's staple diet.

"No Ill Wind," Say Oilmen

Chiefs of the vast Anglo-Iranian Oil Company are agreeing that it's an ill wind that blows no good. For since Foreign ex-Premier Mossadegh drove the Company from Abadan, Anglo-Iranian engineers have been busy finding other oil sources.

They have opened at Aden a test-drilling is being carried out in England and Sicily.

Work on the company's new 5,000,000 tons a year refinery at Aden began last November. Since then no day has passed without a ship arriving with equipment for the project.

Over 350 ships from Europe and America have brought everything from nuts and bolts to heavy refining plant to Aden harbour for trans-shipment to the refinery site across the bay.

More than 80,000 tons of equipment—about one-third of the total needed—have already been shipped. Nearly 200 tons of urgently required materials and perishable foodstuffs have been flown in.

Ten thousand men, including 1,500 British and American technicians, are working on the site now, and by the end of this year there will be 14,000.

IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

In Southern Sicily oil prospectors found promising signs and a test well near Vittoria is to be drilled soon. The P.A.R.C. Exploration Company, A.L.C.C. prospecting subsidiary, has a concession in the area, and they plan to use a rig capable of reaching a depth of between 3,000 and 10,000 feet.

Meanwhile in its search for oil in the Nottingham district of England, the prospecting company has begun drilling a test well at Plungar. It plans to probe to a depth of 3,000 feet.

Another project is under way at West Drayton, in the same county, where a test well has already reached 2,500 feet.

All these projects were launched because of the Abadan crisis. But with the Mossadegh regime in places Anglo-Iranian may soon have to tackle the job of reviving their own gradually decaying Persian refinery.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

The Bank of England statement for the week ending Sept. 3 is as follows:

Reserve funds: £1,100,000,000

Public deposits: £1,100,000,000

Private deposits: £1,100,000,000

Overseas deposits: £1,100,000,000

Other securities: £1,100,000,000

Bank notes: £1,100,000,000

Rubber Futures In S'pore

Singapore, Sept. 3.

The market opened steady and advanced slightly during the day. Sellers continued to be reserved. Prices closed as follows:

Latex (per 100)	150.00
Smoked rubber (per 100)	150.00
Raw rubber (per 100)	150.00
Latex (per 100)	150.00
Smoked rubber (per 100)	150.00
Raw rubber (per 100)	150.00

Sugar Agreement A Curious One, Says The Times

It has taken the United Nations Sugar Conference six weeks—longer than even the negotiations expected—to thrash out the terms of an agreement which is acceptable to all delegations, and which will now be submitted to Governments for ratification.

The agreement is, perhaps unavoidably, a curious one.

So large a part of the output of sugar is produced under high protection or sold in "free market" markets that only a limited part is sold competitively in the open market.

The agreement is concerned to avoid chaotic conditions in this part of the sugar business, so it introduces into what is a "free market" export quota an upper and lower price limit to be applied by and to the nations of the world.

Recently supplies of free market sugar have been increased by the United Nations Sugar Council, which has been expected that if the United Nations conference had failed, the "world price" of sugar would have fallen. This state of affairs is reflected in the terms of the agreement. There was a division of interest among exporters, since countries with low costs, and above all Cuba, would not welcome prices which encouraged producers with high costs to increase their output. Their interests were divided on the quotas too, because Cuba has voluntarily curtailed her production, whereas several other countries, Indonesia and Russia for example, are hoping to increase their sales.

The intention of those who have designed this agreement is that the subsidies and protection for the sugar which does not come on to the "free market" shall be moderate, and that the "free market" sugar shall be sold at a price which will not be so managed as to indicate the true pressure of demand. The movement of prices within the fixed range or outside it will act as an "indicator of the way in which supplies should be varied."

The new international Sugar Council will have power to increase or reduce export quotas if price movements are taking place which suggest that prices are likely to pass either the upper or lower limit.

It is not clear how the limits the changes of quota are obligatory. The Council is also empowered to change the price range—though for this purpose a two-thirds majority of the votes cast is needed.

The change must also be supported by a simple majority of the votes of exporting countries, and since the United Kingdom and United States have between them almost one-half the importing countries' votes, the change requires the assent of one-third of the individual importing countries.

German Investment In Shipping

More than 1,500,000 marks (about £125m.) was invested in new ships for the German merchant fleet between September, 1940, and the end of last March, and when the current shipbuilding programme is complete will be about 2,200,000 marks, according to a report of the West German Ministry of Transportation work during the first four years of the Federal Republic.

In the summer of 1944, only about 10,000 tons remained of the pre-war German merchant fleet, which totalled over four million tons gross.

Four years later, in 1949, the fleet had more than doubled to 248,000 tons and thereafter it increased rapidly until the gross tonnage reached 1,000,000 tons in April.

The economic importance of shipping to Federal Republic is clearly shown by the amount of foreign currency saved or earned from chartering and in freight or baggage revenue: it increased steadily from 60m. marks in 1950 to 400m. marks (about £31m.) in 1952.

The increase is also a warning of the growing competitive power of German shipping in the world freight markets.

Withdrawal Of Liner

New York, Sept. 3.

The liner "Brazil" of the Moore-McCormack Lines, has been withdrawn from service between the United States and the west coast of South America for the remainder of this year.

The "Brazil", one of the three largest ships in the service between the two points, was being withdrawn, the company said, because passenger booking prospects for the ship were poor. It was such that the volume of travellers could be handled by the other two ships in the service, the "Argentina" and the "Uruguay."

A spokesman said that passenger business was normally slower in the autumn and in the spring. He said that the possibility of the ship being returned to service after the holidays of next year had not yet been decided—China Mail Special.

INDIAN RICE TARGET

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Food-short India is hoping to meet its target production of 100,000 tons of rice by the end of November, with the help of the Japanese method of rice cultivation.

This amount is nearly two-thirds of India's rice deficit and it will save nearly 50,000 tons of foreign exchange.

Already, some 10,000 villages throughout India are using the Japanese system and obtaining record yields. By the end of the year, it is hoped to carry the technique to an additional 200,000 villages—United Press.

Transport Men To Discuss A Shippers' Dream

Every cargo ship may one day be a floating refrigerator; every warehouse its own deep-freeze.

To make this shippers' dream true transport men will meet soon in London to discuss the possibilities at a conference organised by IOHCA, the International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association.

Operating under the banner "Unit Load and Palletisation Symposium," the conference is hardly likely to raise any eyebrows among the general public.

But the decision to ship the weekly housekeeping bills of lading throughout the world, the time of ships bears directly on the cost of transport which in turn influences the amount the consumer eventually has to hand, before the counter of his refrigerator.

IOHCA aims to "speed up transport and of the same time to speed up the way down the line."

And when the conference meets on October 10, at the headquarters of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, a team of four experts will discuss the shipping how it can be done.

REVOLUTIONARY PLAN

The plan is revolutionary. In essence, this is how it would work: Perishable goods in standardised units would be loaded at source into refrigerator containers. The containers would each have plug-in attachments allowing them to be connected to the electrical system of any vehicle or ship in which they travel.

This would mean that any railway wagon, motor-truck, aircraft or ship could be used as a travelling refrigerator.

It would mean, too, that what perishable cargoes would no longer have to occupy higher needed port refrigerating warehouses while they waited for specially-equipped transport.

GIANT ICE-BOX

For every warehouse with electrical wiring could be used as a giant ice-box. Just plug in the refrigerating containers and the conversion is complete.

No longer would ships be restricted to the large quantities of cargo they could carry. Vital factor in wartime.

The experts who propound the theory believe they have the answer to a long-standing economic problem. The shippers who meet them in London will tell them if it is practicable.

Another Wall St. Recession

New York, Sept. 3.

Prices on the Stock Exchange receded a few cents today.

Dealers also declined considerably on forecasts that business will be in for a readjustment in the fourth quarter of this year. Despite these gloomy forecasts, however, business and industry continued to operate in high gear.

The market opened generally weak. It moved lower at midday, though in the last hour of dealings it met some support. Losses were shaved considerably. Dealings throughout the session were at a snail's pace.

Sales only totalled 800,000 shares compared with 1,100,000 shares yesterday. Of the 1957 issues traded today, there were 400 lower, 275 unchanged and 272 higher.

Low-priced United Corporation dominated dealings. It was in the No. 1 spot with a turnover of 14,400 shares. It rose 1/4 to \$5.

Aircraft manufacturing shares were soft on news that the Air Force will make sharp production cuts. In this group Douglas was the only one that showed a loss of more than one point. It was down 1/4 to \$24.

Elsewhere, a few rails slipped more than a point. A few oil shares moved widely. Texas Pacific Land Trust dropped 1/4 to \$18 1/2.

In the main industrial group steel shares were virtually unchanged.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$2,400,000 and the American Stock Exchange volume \$10,000,000—United Press.

Closure Of Tin Mines

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 3.

One hundred and twenty tin mines in Malaya have closed down from April 1 to the end of August. It was decided yesterday by Data Nik Khalid, the member for tin mines and communications in the Federal Legislative Council.

He said that 89 mines were closed down because of financial difficulties and 27 were closed after working out all their available ground.

During the period, however, Data Nik Khalid said, 80 mines were opened or re-opened, making a net closure of 10 mines.

The mine official disagreed with a suggestion that the mines were closed down due to inefficiency and said it was due to a very substantial reduction in the price of tin, which rendered further operations unprofitable—United Press.

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